THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1773. THE NUMBER 355.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

To the ORTHODOX LAYMAN.

SIR,

IT was the chief buſineſs of my laſt letter to prove that the Greek terms *aiön* and *aiönios*, in the ſcripture acceptation of them, denote ONLY *temporal* or *indefinite* duration: I will now conſider the texts you have produced in oppoſition to this doctrine; they are, Gen. 21, 33, Iſa. 40, 28, Dan. 4, 34, and 2 Cor. 4, 18.

As the three texts you cite from the old teſtament relate to the ſame perſon, and admit of the ſame explication, I will conſider them collectively: In theſe texts, and in a thouſand others, as tranſlated in our *Engliſh* bible, the LORD is called the *everlaſting* God, and his dominion an *everlaſting* dominion; but in the ſeptuagint, and in *Montanus*'s Latin verſion (which the very learned Doctor WALTON, in his preface to the polyglot bible, ſays *omnium maxime & textum hebræum accidit*) the LORD is called the *aiönion* God (*theos aiönios*) or God of the ages (*deus ſeculorum*) and his dominion an *aiönion* dominion.

Now by the term *everlaſting* in theſe texts, according to our *Engliſh* tranſlation of them, you underſtand *infinite* or *endleſs* duration; on the contrary, I underſtand it in the ſame ſenſe it is uſed in other parts of the old teſtament, where God calls the covenant of circumciſion an *everlaſting* covenant, and the *Jewiſh* poſſeſſion of the land of Canaan an *everlaſting* poſſeſſion; in which places this term cannot mean *infinite* or *endleſs* duration, but muſt mean *indefinite* duration, ſince God himſelf hath long ago abrogated the *everlaſting* covenant of circumciſion, and *caſt out* the *Jews* from their *everlaſting* poſſeſſion of the land of Canaan. And I am led into this limited conſtruction of the word *everlaſting*, not only from the authority of the ſeptuagint, and the beſt verſions now extant, but more particularly from the conſideration of the divine Perſonage ſpoken of in theſe texts, concerning whom I will endeavour to enquire.

Our learned expoſitors, to whom I have been already under particular obligation, and on whoſe further aſſiſtance I muſt rely, as I pretend not to underſtand the Hebrew text; I ſay, Sir, our learned expoſitors tell us that the Greek term LOGOS, or word, applied by St. John to our Saviour, before his manifeſtation in our nature, is intended to anſwer a term (*mimra*) by which the antient Jews underſtood that perſonal preſence, who in the old teſtament is called JEHOVAH ADNI, and which St. Paul calls PRÓTOTOKOS, or *firſt begotten*, is every where called the Creator of all things.

So that by the terms LOGOS, JEHOVAH, ADNI, PRÓTOTOKOS, or FIRST BEGOTTEN, is meant one and the ſame perſon, expreſſed only by different titles, namely, the MY LORD of the Jews (called in the texts under conſideration, as rendered in our Engliſh bible, *the Lord, the everlaſting God*) the KURIOS or LORD of the *chriſtians*; that is, CHRIST *the Lord, who is Lord of all.*

And that the perſon ſpoken of in your texts is this divine LOGOS, and not the omnipreſent divinity, the God who fills Heaven and earth, and whom our Saviour diſtinguiſhes from himſelf by the name of MY FATHER, is evident from hence, that God, the Father of the LOGOS, or only begotten Son of God, is inviſible, and cannot be the object of human ſight. *No one hath ſeen God at any time; the only begotten Son, who is in the boſom of the Father, he hath declared him*, John, 1, 18. So again, *No one* (oudeis) *hath ſeen God at any time. He that loveth not his brother, whom he hath ſeen, how can he love God, whom he hath not ſeen?* 1 John, 4, 12, 20. And again, *Whom no man hath ſeen, nor can ſee*, 1 Tim. 6, 16. But the divine Perſonage, whoſe name *Abraham* invoked, who is called, in Iſaiah, according to the beſt verſions, the *aiönion God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth*, and whoſe dominion is called, in Daniel, an *aiönion* dominion, appeared viſibly, and was frequently the object of human ſight. *And when Abraham was ninety years old and nine, the Lord appeared to Abraham, and ſaid, I am the Almighty God, walk before me, and be thou perfect*, Gen. 17, 1.

Here was certainly a perſon ſeen of Abraham, but Abraham could not ſee the inviſible God, the Father of the LOGOS, *whom no one hath ſeen, or can ſee*: Whom ſaw he then? He ſaw him who is God viſible, the pre-incarnate ſon of God, the LOGOS, the JEHOVAH ADNI, of the old teſtament, whoſe name he invoked, and who, in the texts cited by you, is called *the Lord, the aiönion God*, and who St. Paul declares *is the image of the inviſible God, the firſt begotten of every creature*, and in ſeeing him he in effect ſaw the Father, as ſays our Lord, *He that hath ſeen me hath ſeen the Father alſo; becauſe I am in the Father, and the Father in me.*

Again, we read in Exod. 33, 11, That *the Lord ſpake unto Moſes, face to face, as a man ſpeaketh unto his friend*; and in Num. 12, 8, The Lord declares *he will ſpeak to his ſervant Moſes, mouth to mouth, even apparently, and not in dark ſpeeches, and the ſimilitude of God ſhall he behold.* This Perſonage *Moſes* firſt ſaw at the buſh, who there declared himſelf to be *the God of his Fathers, and Moſes hid his face; for he was afraid to look upon God.*

Iſaiah alſo ſaw this divine Perſonage, ch. 6, 1, *In the year that King Uzziah died, I ſaw the Lord ſitting upon a throne high and liſted up, and his train filled the temple: above it ſtood the ſeraphims, and one cried unto another, and ſaid, holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of Hoſts, the whole earth is full of his glory.*

That this glorious object, ſeen of Iſaiah, was the Lord, the *aiönion* God, mentioned in the texts cited by you, we are aſſured, both from St. John, who ſays of this appearance, *Theſe things ſaid Iſaiah when he ſaw his glory, and ſpake of him*, and likewiſe from the words of Iſaiah himſelf, who ſays *mine eyes have ſeen the Lord of Hoſts.*

The ſame glorious Perſonage was ſeen alſo of Joſhua, Ch. 5, 13, *And when Joſhua was by Jerico he liſt up his eyes and looked, and behold there ſtood a man over againſt him, with his ſword drawn in his hand; and Joſhua went unto him, and ſaid unto him, art thou for us, or for our adverſaries? And he ſaid nay; but as Prince of the Hoſt of the Lord am I now come. And Joſhua fell on his face to the earth, and did worſhip, and ſaid unto him, what ſaith my Lord unto his ſervant? And the Prince of the Lord's Hoſt ſaid unto Joſhua, looſe thy ſhoe from off thy foot, for the place whereon thou ſtandeſt is holy; and Joſhua did ſo. And the Lord ſaid unto Joſhua, ſee I have given unto thy hand Jerico*, &c.

No being can evince his preſence more ſenſibly than the ſublime object here ſeen of Joſhua, the real pre-incarnate Perſonage of our Saviour. As his form was viſible, ſo was his voice audible; and his mien and geſture were altogether human, the mien and carriage of a man. We have, in ſhort, as good reaſon to doubt whether our fellow creatures, whom we daily ſee and hear, are real beings, as *Joſhua* had to doubt of the real perſonal preſence of JEHOVAH ADNI, or the LOGOS now before him.

Some perſons, not attending to the proper character of the JEHOVAH ADNI, or LOGOS Son of God, and the connection between the account given in the foregoing and many other paſſages in the old teſtament, of the viſible pre-incarnate manifeſtations of himſelf while he was carrying on his grand and amazing work of man's reſtitution, and the account given in the new teſtament, of the manifeſtation of himſelf in the human nature, when he accompliſhed this great work, in the man JESUS CHRIST; I ſay, ſome perſons have entertained an opinion that God, in theſe places, deſcribing his preſence, muſt have ſpoken in the perſon of ſome Angel, that is, of a creature; but this opinion is certainly erroneous, and contrary to the ſcriptures, which declare that the Angels obey his commands, and are his meſſengers. *I will*, ſays this glorious Perſonage to Moſes, in Exodus, 33, 2, 3, *I will ſend an Angel before thee, and will drive out the Canaanites; for I will not go up in the midſt of thee, for thou art a ſtiff necked people.* Beſides, when we conſider his authority who appeared, who ſpoke, who was ſeen, heard, and worſhipped, by *Abraham, Moſes*, and *Joſhua*, we cannot be reconciled to this opinion, eſpecially as this divine preſence ſtiles himſelf (what no Angel would dare to ſtile himſelf) abſolutely, directly, and without reſtriction, *Jehovah God.* Exod. 34, 5, 6, 7, *And the Lord deſcended in the cloud, and ſtood with him* (Moſes) *there, and proclaimed the name of the Lord. And the Lord paſſed by before him, and proclaimed the Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long ſuffering, and abundant in goodneſs and truth; keeping mercy for thouſands, forgiving iniquity, tranſgreſſion, and ſin* And he ſays in Iſa. 45, 22, *I* (that is, I whom thy eyes behold) *am God, and there is none elſe.* And again, Iſa 44, 6, *I am the firſt and the laſt, and beſides me there is no God. Is there a God beſides me? Yea, there is no God, I know not any.* Deut. 4, 35, *The Lord he is God, there is none elſe beſides him.* I could cite many other paſſages to the ſame purpoſe, but I think theſe ſufficient to prove that the glorious object ſeen by *Abraham, Moſes, Joſhua, Iſaiah*, and the other patriarchs and prophets, was not a creature, or created Angel.

As then the perſon ſpeaking in the above paſſages was not the omnipreſent divinity, the inviſible God, the Father of the LOGOS, nor a created Angel, he muſt be the uncreated angelic Perſonage, or ſubſtantial appearance of Jehovah. I will endeavour to explain this ſublime, angelic appearance of the divine Logos as well as I am able, by a familiar inſtance: You are a man compoſed, as I believe, of a ſpirit and ſoul, and of a material body. Now though I cannot behold either your ſpirit or ſoul, yet beholding your body, the perſonal preſence of your ſpirit and ſoul, I may be ſaid, in ſtrict truth, to behold even them. So the patriarchs, ſeeing the angelic preſence of *Jehovah*, were ſaid, even by God himſelf, to ſee *Jehovah*; and even this angelic Perſonage is declared to be the only God, and no diſtinction is made between his external and internal exiſtence, between the temple viſible, and the inhabitant inviſible.

This viſible God of glory, before his incarnation, is called *the Lord God, the Angel of the covenant, the Angel Jehovah, the Angel of his preſence*, but moſt frequently *Jehovah*, or God. But after the incarnation, our viſible God is called *Chriſt, the Son of the living God, the Lord from Heaven, the Lord of all, the God of glory, who being* (before his incarnation) (en morphé theou) *in the form of God*, did, after his incarnation, aſſume (morphén doulou) *the form of a ſervant*, becoming *the likeneſs of man*, and is diſtinguiſhed from the Father by the term Son.

Of theſe his two diſtinct ſtates, to wit, that before his incarnation, and that after it, our Lord often ſpeaks in the goſpel. Thus, when he prays, *and now, O Father, gloriſy me with the glory which I had with thee before the world was*; how can this be underſtood but of his pre-incarnate, uncreated, angelic nature? Can *Chriſt*, in his divine nature, ſuffer any diminution of his glory? Muſt not the Son of God, in his divine nature, be immutable, without variation, or ſhadow of changing?

But in his uncreated, angelic nature, as the firſt born of the creation, or as the begotten before all creatures, all this may be conſiſtent with every revealed account of him. As we read, John 1, 1, *In the beginning* (that is, before the creation began) *was* (that is, exiſted) *the word* (Logos) but how did he exiſt by creation? No, he was the (Prótotokos) *firſt begotten* (and ſo begotten as to be) *the image of God* (and ſo compleatly his image as) *that in him ſhould dwell all the plenitude of the Godhead.* In him, in his angelic ſtate, dwelt the plenitude of the Godhead, and becauſe all fulneſs, creaturely, as well as divine, muſt dwell in him, he alſo became man; in which capacity, being now the bodily temple of God, we read of him, that *in him dwelt all the plenitude of the Godhead bodily.*

It is this pre-incarnate Perſonage, or filial ſpirit, LOGOS, or CHRIST, who enjoyed a glory with God before the worlds were, who laid aſide his glory at his incarnation, and reſumed it after his reſurrection, and who was the JEHOVAH ADNI of the old teſtament; I ſay, it is this divine Perſonage, in his aiönian character, of whom the texts quoted by you ſpeak, and in which he is called (agreeable to the whole ſcripture doctrine concerning him) *the Lord, the aiönian God.*

This idea of the pre-incarnate Perſonage of the divine *Logos* explains clearly the text in St. John, 6, 62, where our Saviour, ſpeaking of himſelf, ſays, *What if you ſhall ſee the Son of Man aſcend up where he*, that is, who now inhabits my body, *was before*; that is, Rom. 6, 4, *into the glory of his Father*, which, John, 17, 5, *he had with the Father before the world was.*

So that as there is a perſonal diſtinction between God the Father, and the man JESUS CHRIST, and yet the man JESUS CHRIST is the Son of God, ſo there is alſo a perſonal diſtinction between God the Father, and the filial ſpirit called JEHOVAH ADNI, or, as in your texts, the *Lord, the aiönian God*, and yet JEHOVAH ADNI was the Son of God. And as the man JESUS CHRIST is not created, but the begotten Son of God, ſo JEHOVAH ADNI was not created, but the begotten Son of God; only the man JESUS CHRIST was begotten after the creation, whereas JEHOVAH ADNI, or the LOGOS, was begotten before created nature began.

Again, as JEHOVAH ADNI, being begotten of the Father, becomes (ó arché tés ktiseó ton theou) the original of the creation of God, so the man JESUS CHRIST, being begotten of the Holy Ghost, becomes the original of the new creation, which is to be effected by him. Rev. 21, 5.

Again, as after the incarnation the individual perſon JESUS CHRIST was God and man, ſo before the creation the individual perſon LOGOS was God, afterwards known by the title JEHOVAH ADNI, or God and Angel the Lord.

Again, as JESUS CHRIST, after the incarnation, was viſible as to his manhood, and not as to his divinity, ſo JEHOVAH ADNI, before his incarnation, was viſible as to his angelical Perſonage, and not as to his divine nature.

Again, as it is the eſpecial privilege of *chriſtians* to know that Jeſus Chriſt is the Son of God, ſo it was propounded to the *Jews*, as their eſpecial privilege, to know that their gracious ADNI was the true JEHOVAH.

And here I cannot forbear remarking that in this idea of the divine LOGOS the difficult text, in St. John, 1, 14, *The word was made fleſh*, becomes quite intelligible, and without exception. For the words ſay not that the divine nature was converted into humanity, but that the *viſible* LOGOS, the angelic PRÓTOTOKOS, or firſt begotten of God, the original or beginning of the creation of God, *was made fleſh*, or man, and became EMMANUEL; that is, with us, God, viſible and knowable. For the divine eſſence is itſelf ever with us, as being every where preſent; but then as this preſence yields us neither knowledge, nor view of God, becauſe we are utterly incapable of ſeeing it, the LOGOS, by becoming man, not only becomes himſelf a natural object of our ſight and knowledge, but in him, that is, in his human preſence, his holy ones ſhall be enabled to behold the glory of the divine nature, as did *St. Stephen*, when he *looked up ſteadfaſtly into Heaven, and ſaw the glory of God, and Jeſus ſtanding at the right hand of God*; as did *Moſes* alſo, when he ſaw the glory of the pre-incarnate, uncreated Perſonage of JEHOVAH ADNI, or the LOGOS, Exod. 33, 18, 19. And as did Peter, James, and John, at the transfiguration of our bleſſed Lord, Matt. 17, 2.

To this doctrine, concerning the pre-incarnate manifeſtations of the *angelic* Perſonage of the LOGOS Son of God, may, perhaps, be objected the Apoſtle's declaration in Heb. 2, 16. I will therefore conſider it: His words are, according to the tranſlation of them in our Engliſh teſtament, *For verily he took not on him the nature of Angels, but he took on him the ſeed of Abraham.* Now if theſe words are a true tranſlation of the original text, we have an Apoſtle declaring againſt this doctrine of the *angelic* Perſonage of the divine LOGOS. But this tranſlation is manifeſtly falſe; not only becauſe it makes the Apoſtle contradict many plain and expreſs declarations in the ſcriptures, but alſo becauſe the Greek word (epilambanetai) uſed in this text, does by no means ſignify *to take upon him the nature of*, but it ſignifies *to catch hold on with one's hands*, or to graſp faſt in one's arms; and in this ſenſe Montanus, in his Latin verſion, tranſlates this text, nonenim videlicet angelos apprehendit, ſed ſemen, Abrahæ apprehendit. And in the ſame ſenſe is this word (epilabomenou) tranſlated even in our Engliſh teſtament, in very many other paſſages, particularly the following: Heb. 8, 9, Acts, 23, 19, Acts, 16, 19, Luke, 9, 47, Matt. 14, 31. See alſo Gen. 25, 26, Exod. 4, 4, and Judg. 3, 21, in the ſeptuagint. Theſe ſeveral texts, for the ſake of brevity, I have not tranſcribed at large; but you may eaſily examine them by comparing our Engliſh tranſlation with the original texts.

So that this paſſage in the Hebrews, when rightly underſtood, means no more than that he ſuffered the Angels to ſink into Perdition; he laid no hold on them as they were falling; it is only the FAITHFUL, called here by a figure, the ſeed of Abraham, on whom he lays hold. He ſuffers Angels to fall; he ſuffers alſo men to fall, all but the faithful, the ſeed of Abraham: Theſe he ſaves from falling, by his preventing grace, into that Perdition which is reſerved for wicked men and Angels, and which will be revealed, in proper time, on all abuſers of preventing grace.

This paſſage in the Hebrews, then, has no reſpect to, no concern with, the angelic Perſonage of the LOGOS before his incarnation, which is fully proved by many expreſs and plain declarations in ſcripture, of which take the following: Gen. 25, 26, Exod. 4, 4, Judg. 6, 22, Iſa. 63, 9, Zac. 3, 1, Mal. 1, 1, Acts, 7, 38. And indeed the angelic appearances of the LOGOS were ſo ſenſible that the Jews even believed the eternal God to have a material Perſonage, of which Juſtin Marter reproaches them, in his dialogue with *Trypho* the Jew: "Your Rabbies, ſays he, fancy that the Father of all, even the ungenerated God, has hands, and feet, and fingers, and a ſoul, like a compound animal; and who therefore teach that the Father himſelf appeared to Abraham and Jacob, *&c.*"

Of this angelic Perſonage of the LOGOS Juſtin Marter alſo ſpeaks, in the ſame dialogue with *Trypho*: "Neither Abraham, ſays he, neither any other man, hath ſeen the Father and ineffable Lord of all univerſally, and even of Chriſt himſelf; but they have ſeen him who is, according to his Father's own counſel, both God, his Son, and alſo Angel, for adminiſtring his purpoſe, and whom he, the Father, willed alſo to become a man of a virgin, and who alſo formerly became a fire for the talking to *Moſes* at the buſh. This muſt be granted, becauſe unleſs we thus underſtand holy writ, it will follow, that the Father and Lord of all was not then in the Heavens, when it is ſaid by *Moſes* as followeth: *And the Lord rained upon Sodom fire and brimſtone from the Lord out of Heaven.* And again, when by David it is thus ſaid: *Take away your gates, ye Princes, be ye liſted up, ye aïonian gates, and the King of glory ſhall enter in.* Moreover, that Chriſt is alſo God, the Son of God, who alſo appeared, of old, as a man and Angel, and was ſeen in a glory of fire, as at the buſh, and at the judgment, which happened at Sodom, is abundantly evident from what has been ſaid."

Theophilus to Autolycus ſpeaks to the ſame purpoſe: "But you object to me, ſays he, you aſſert that God is not contained in place: How then ſay you that he walks in Paradiſe? Hear what I reply: The God and Father of all is incomprehenſible, neither is he found in place; for the place of his abode is not. Yet the LOGOS, by whom he made all things, being his power and wiſdom, aſſuming the Perſonage (in that he became *the expreſs image*) of the Father and Lord of all, even he went to Paradiſe in this Perſonage, that is, *apparent in the expreſs image of* God, and converſed with *Adam*.

I have given you theſe few quotations from the Fathers, in return for the formidable army of thoſe antient heroes you have drawn up againſt me, but in whoſe aſſiſtance you may perhaps, by and by, have no great cauſe to glory.

I think I have ſufficiently proved that JESUS CHRIST, in his character of LOGOS, MESSIAH, or Jehovah Adni, was the *Lord, the aïonian God*, ſpoken of in your three texts, and that in this character he was conducting, in the way his divine wiſdom thought fit to appoint, the great work of reſtitution he had undertaken to perform, according to the terms of the covenant he entered into with his holy Father, and therefore that theſe texts contribute to ſtrengthen, and not to overthrow, the doctrine I defend.

Your text from St. Paul's 2d Epiſtle to the Corinthians muſt be the ſubject of another letter, as it affords ample matter for one. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant, A CHRISTIAN LAYMAN.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER

PLEASE to acquaint the public that the addreſs lately preſented to the Earl of Hillſborough by a pretended committee of American merchants was a moſt infamous and clandeſtine proceeding; that thoſe few who carried it up to his Lordſhip did it in a ſecret and ſhameful manner; that the moſt conſiderable and reſpectable merchants, trading to America, were neither conſulted in it, or made acquainted with the meaſure; and that thoſe who ſigned and preſented the addreſs are very fearful of having their names made known; that they are a ſet of proſtituted tools of deſpotiſm and contract hunters; that they may be made to appear as ſuch the moment they are particularly and perſonally pointed out; that the principal merchants, trading to that country, have the moſt contemptible opinion of Lord Hillſborough's abilities, and deteſt his anti-commercial and deſpotic principles.

I am aſtoniſhed that the American merchants do not juſtify themſelves, by publicly declaring that they, and their correſpondents, hold directly oppoſite ſentiments; for however the merchants in America may be divided in their intereſts, or modes of proceeding, with reſpect to laws of revenue, they all agree in execrating and deriding the name of Hillsborough, and the ſyſtem of his politics.

I hope thoſe inſolent and proſtituted tools, who have thus daringly inſulted the whole body, by ſtiling themſelves a committee of the American merchants, may be dragged forth to the bar of the public. Their inſignificancy conceals them, or their deeds ſhould long ſince have been brought into light.

I now conclude with one anecdote, which may tend to delineate the character of their idol, the Earl of Hillſborough. He had deceived and betrayed poor General Lyman, till falſhood and lies could no longer ſerve to ſhield him. Puſhed into inextricable difficulties, this honeſt Stateſman (after declaring the ſenſe he had of his merit and ſufferings, and promiſing him his unabated patronage and friendſhip) tells the General that Lord Albemarle, Generals Amherſt, Moncton, Keppell, and the whole claſs of his friends, had, after due conſideration, come into the reſolution of ſubſcribing one hundred pounds each, towards relieving him from his preſent difficulties, and getting him over to his family in America; that he, the Earl of Hillſborough, would aſſuredly provide for him, though at a diſtance; that he begged to make one of the number, who ſhould have the pleaſure of aſſiſting him, and accordingly gave him one hundred pounds.

The poor old man, ſtruck with the generoſity of the propoſal, and the impropriety of making objections to what all his friends had agreed ſhould be the line of his future conduct, after ſome heſitation and modeſt refuſal, accepts of the money, being aſſured that Lord Albemarle, and eight other Gentlemen, would alſo aſſiſt him with the like ſum. Waiting ſome conſiderable time, for it was a tender ſubject for him to mention, he at laſt had ſome hint of it made known to Lord Albemarle. His Lordſhip was much ſurprized, and declared his total ignorance of the affair.

The General having been repeatedly deceived before, ſuſpects the whole to be a lie, declared it without reſerve to all the other parties. They each denied having the leaſt knowledge or idea of ſuch a ſcheme, and each damned Hillſborough as an infamous ſcoundrel. Unfortunately the old General had made uſe of the caſh, was now unable to return the purſe with the inſult; but declared aloud in the preſence chamber, and in the hearing of his Majeſty, "That hell itſelf was not ſo deciſful as the Earl of Hillſborough." The good old man is reſolved to tranſmit the 100l. the moment he has it in his power, with language becoming the indignity. The public may eaſily believe that the 100l. might have been brought to account of ſecret ſervice money, but the ſhallowneſs of the expedient may mark the character of the late American ſecretary of ſtate, and call up our wonder for the day. ATTICUS.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 8.

By Captain Henſhaw, from St. Vincents, we are informed that General Leybourne was gone to Grenada, and the command of the troops devolved on Col. Dalrymple, who had entirely ſurrounded the Indians, and it was imagined the greateſt part of them would be made priſoners, as they never had teſtified the leaſt willingneſs of engaging the ſoldiers in any other manner than in ſcouting parties; that Captain Read's boat in going aſhore with Captain Stanton and 25 men, overſet, by which accident 18 ſoldiers were drowned; that the Indians from behind a little eminence fired upon and wounded a ſerjeant, and killed 3 men that were ſaved from the waves, but that Captain Stanton and the ſerjeant behaved with ſo much reſolution, notwithſtanding the latter was wounded in three places, that the Indians ſoon gave way and took to the woods, when Captain Stanton immediately hoiſted Engliſh colours, and kept poſſeſſion of the ground the enemy abandoned.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 25.

We hear that the plot laid for the making and paſſing of the counterfeited money of this country has been fully diſcloſed to his Excellency the Governor, and that Benjamin Cook, Joſeph Cook, Benjamin Woodward, and Peter Medley, of the county of Pittſylvania, ſome of the capital offenders in this deteſtable ſcheme, have been brought before the Governor by virtue of his warrant, and ſtand committed, in order to be examined by the county court of York on Tueſday next. And we can, with great pleaſure, aſſure the public, from the information we have received, that ſtrict enquiries are made, in order to diſcover theſe enemies to their country; and we have great reaſon to hope that all the offenders of this kind will very ſhortly be brought to juſtice.

The Virginia, Capt. Robertſon, is arrived at the port of London.

Died Mr. JOHN PETERSON, jun. of Dinwiddie, a young man univerſally lamented.

Mr. RIND,

IT may ſeem ſtrange that one ſo little acquainted with law as myſelf ſhould undertake to write upon that ſubject, eſpecially when there are ſo many learned men in this country: But as uſeful hints may be ſometimes taken from the moſt illiterate perſon, I have ventured to take up my pen in behalf of my countrymen, whom I conceive to be injured in a very tender part.

By an act of Aſſembly, now in force in this country, merchants are allowed to prove their accounts by their own oaths, by which law it is in the power of a rogue to make an eſtate at the expence of honeſt people. I will endeavour to illuſtrate this by an example:—A, a rogue, draws up an account againſt B, an honeſt man, for goods delivered to the amount of 1000l. although B never had any dealings with him, for which he demands payment. B refuſeth; upon which A brings his action upon the caſe, founded upon this account, and upon ſwearing to his account, recovers his judgment, and obtains an execution either againſt his body or eſtate, in which caſe A has B's liberty or property at his own diſpoſal. B has no way to get relief, either in law or equity, as it is impoſſible for him to prove a negative. Now let me aſk the impartial reader whether this law is not a grievance? If it is, then it is only in the power of the legiſlature to remove it.

By the laws of England I have been told that no man has a right to ſwear in his own cauſe, neither ſhould he; becauſe ſelf-intereſt is an incitement to perjury. As the law now ſtands, we are in perpetual jeopardy, as there ever was, and will be, vicious men. But I hope our legiſlature will think it their duty, as far as is in their power, to guard againſt every ſpecies of villainy. In this hope I remain, with ſincere love to my countrymen, their humble ſervant,

A POOR PLANTER.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

A PROCLAMATION.

Virginia, to wit.

WHEREAS I have received information upon oath that GIDEON RUCKER and SHEM COOKE, late of the county of Pittſylvania, and JOHN HIGHTOWER and WILLIAM HIGHTOWER, late of the county of Lunenburg, have been concerned in the counterfeiting and paſſing ſeveral treaſury notes of this colony, and are fled, ſo that the proceſs of law cannot be ſerved on them: To the end, therefore, that ſuch atrocious offenders may be brought to juſtice, I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, hereby in his Majeſty's name ſtrictly charging and commanding all ſheriffs, conſtables, and other his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, to make diligent ſearch and purſuit after the ſaid offenders, and them or either of them having found, to apprehend and convey before ſome one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law. And for the more effectual diſcovery of the ſaid offenders, I do hereby promiſe a reward of FIFTY POUNDS for the apprehending of each of them, to be paid on his or their conviction.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, this 25th day of February, 1773, and in the 13th year of his Majeſty's reign.

DUNMORE.

GOD ſave the KING.

LANEVILLE, February 8, 1773.

THE *ſheriffs who have been ſo long in arrear to his Majeſty's revenue of quitrents are once more called upon, in this public manner, to ſettle their accounts with the Auditor, and pay their reſpective balances into the Receiver's office by the 25th of* April *next. My inſtructions on this head are poſitive and peremptory, and I ſhall be obliged, in conſequence of them, ſtrictly to enforce the law againſt every ſheriff who fails in his duty, and neglects to make due payment.* RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

DOCTOR GRAHAM, OCULIST and AURIST, at Philadelphia, thus publicly gives notice that he propoſes to be at Williamſburg about the middle of April next, where thoſe perſons whoſe circumſtances or ſituation have precluded them from the benefit of applying for aſſiſtance at Philadelphia may conſult him in all diſorders of the eye, and its appendages, and in every ſpecies of deafneſs, hardneſs of hearing, ulcerations, noiſe in the ears, &c. Thoſe perſons, likewiſe, who have been born deaf and dumb, or thoſe who labour under any impediment in their ſpeech, by applying perſonally, will probably be aſſiſted.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony for a few months. His buſineſs, in his abſence, will be left to the care of Mr. Robert Lawſon, attorney at law, and Mr. George Davinſon, of Prince Edward. PASCHAL GREENHILL.

THIS is to give public notice that the buſineſs of the cuſtomhouſe of South Potowmack was diſcontinued at Lee Hall (where the office has been kept for many years) on Friday the 29th of January, 1773, and the cuſtomhouſe books and papers are removed to Homony Hall, the ſeat of the late Col. James Steptoe, which is on the river, and is the ſecond houſe above Sandy Point; the office is there opened for the diſpatch of public buſineſs.

JOSEPH LANE, Deputy Collector,
GILBERT CAMPBELL, Comptroller.

FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, in King and Queen, about a mile and a half from Todd's warehouſe, containing 657 acres, in good order for cropping, with a large peach and apple orchard thereon beginning to bear, and a quantity of low grounds, which may be made good meadow with very little expence. The dwellinghouſe, kitchen, and other outhouſes, have been built between four and five years. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſtmoreland, the 12th of Auguſt laſt, an Iriſh convict ſervant man named MATTHEW THARP, by trade a gardener, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, much pitted with the ſmallpox, has ſhort dark hair, but generally wears a dark wig over it clubbed; had on, and took with him, a pair of leather breeches, light coloured cloth coat, old ſtriped jacket, ſeveral white and oznabrig ſhirts, one check ditto, an old brown holland coat, ſtriped holland trowſers much ſtained, ſhoes and ſtockings of many ſorts, a hat almoſt new, with a band and buckle. This fellow was convicted, laſt June Oyer court was a twelvemonth, for horſeſtealing. Whoever will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I get him, ſhall receive the above reward. I have been credibly informed that ſome time after the ſaid Tharp eloped, he went down to Williamſburg, and applied to John Randolph, Eſquire, for a paſs, which he obtained.

JOSEPH PEIRCE.

NORFOLK, February 15, 1773.

I HEREBY give notice to all perſons indebted to the truſtees of Mr. John Atkinſon that as every indulgence they required, in point of time, has been compleated ſo long ago as Chriſtmas laſt, I propoſe to attend at ſaid Atkinſon's ſtore on Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Thurſday, the 2d, 3d, and 4th, of next month, in order to receive all balances due by bond, or open account. All who fail diſcharging their reſpective balances at that time need expect no farther indulgence, and muſt blame themſelves for the conſequence. BENJAMIN CROOKER,

Attorney for the truſtees.

At the ſame time and place will be expoſed to ſale, ſome Negro MEN and WOMEN, for caſh, or tobacco at caſh price.

BEN: CROOKER.

FALLS *of* POTOWMACK, *Sept.* 10, 1772.

I THE ſubſcriber am the manufacturer of SNUFF and TOBACCO, who formerly reſided at *Bladenſburg*, in *Maryland*, and at this time have a quantity of very good old ſnuff by me, grown better by age, which I would willingly diſpoſe of by wholeſale on very reaſonable terms; that is, in ſuch a manner as to allow the purchaſer a very good profit in retailing it. Thoſe who incline to become cuſtomers to me may be furniſhed with any quantity on notice given, and it ſhall either be packed in *Weſton*'s or *Kippen*'s bottles, or in country made pots, agreeable to orders. From my own obſervation, patriotiſm in *Virginia* and *Maryland* is not ſo dormant but it may be awakened by a proper application to a perſon's real intereſt; and I am convinced that many Gentlemen, through choice, and taſte likewiſe, would prefer mine to foreign ſnuff, provided they could be furniſhed with it in their own neighbourhood; which induces me to think that the Gentlemen merchants can have no objections to procure it for them, when I can aſſure them that cuſtomary commiſſions will be allowed them, or that they will have a ſufficient profit in retailing it. However, ſuch Gentlemen as would take one dozen bottles, or more, at a time, and lodge payment for the ſame with ſome merchant convenient to them, ſhall have it at my wholeſale prices; and I will engage to deliver the ſame to their orders at general landing places, on both ſides of the rivers *Potowmack* and *Rappahannock*, and at *Norfolk* for Gentlemen on *York* and *James* rivers, they paying package and freight, the charge whereof will be very ſmall, and ſhall not forget to recommend it to the care of their merchant. The prices will be as follow: For one dozen, or more, of ſnuff, commonly called plain *Scotch*, in *Kippen*'s bottles, three dollars *per* dozen; in *Weſton*'s bottles five dollars *per* dozen; and in proportion for pots. Thoſe who chuſe it, may have the ſnuff packed in bulk, either in large pots of twelve to twenty pounds each, or in tight caſks from thirty or forty pounds each, to four or five hundred pounds, at two ſhillings and eight pence, *Maryland* currency, *per* pound, payable in dollars, at ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence each, excluſive of the charge for pot or caſk. I likewiſe make round high toaſt at two ſhillings and ſix pence, rappee at four ſhillings, and *Spaniſh* ſnuff at five ſhillings, *Virginia* currency, *per* pound, when ſix pounds, or more, are taken at a time. The two latter kinds, either plain or ſcented, at choice of the purchaſer. I would gladly enforce an encouragement of my manufacture by a reiteration of my good opinion of the taſte of the Gentlemen and Ladies of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, as well as of the readineſs and willingneſs of the merchants to oblige them, by taking quantities of me for the purpoſe of retailing; and would recommend it to Gentlemen at a diſtance to give their orders to their merchant, who will forward them to me; all which orders ſhall be ſtrictly and punctually complied with, both as to the kinds of ſnuff they may direct, and in every other reſpect. Thoſe Gentlemen merchants who may receive ſnuff from me, to be diſtributed by them to Gentlemen in their neighbourhood, ſhall be entitled to 10 *per cent.* for their trouble; and I only requeſt from them a remittance of the balance, after deducting their commiſſions. A collection of all orders that may be offered them is therefore deſired, and their forwarding them to me immediately by poſt, or otherwiſe, will be acknowledged a particular favour. I wouldlikewiſe furniſh cut tobacco of two ſorts, *viz.* ſhag and ſaffron; the firſt for chew, the latter for the pipe; provided orders of conſequence enough to induce me to manufacture it are timely received. The price of each will be nine pence, *Virginia* currency, *per* pound, by the dozen, and in ſmaller quantities at ten pence *per* pound. I have now only to obſerve that thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who are not already acquainted with the quality of my ſnuff and tobacco (which I affirm to be good) may receive information from many Gentlemen concerning it, in moſt parts of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, who have heretofore had trial of both; and I wiſh for no other recommendation. I humbly conceive that the intereſt of the public is concerned in the encouragement of country manufactures, and I ſhall, in future, if properly ſupported by it, in this very uſeful branch of its commerce, gratefully acknowledge the favours that may be conferred on the public's very humble ſervant,

RICHARD THOMPSON.

THE inſpectors at Page's and Crutchfield's warehouſes take this early oppportunity of informing the public that no tobacco will be ſhipped by them from their reſpective warehouſes unleſs the inſpection money accompanies the notes or orders. Their frequent diſappointments from ſhippers of tobacco oblige them to inſert this advertiſement in the gazette.

TINSLEY & CLARKE,
CLARKE & WINGFIELD.

N. B. Inſpection 6s. 4d. per hogſhead.

Cuſtomhouſe, Boſton, December 15, 1772.

WHEREAS there has been great neglect on the part of the owners of ſundry veſſels in the plantations, in not complying with the act of the 7th and 8th of William III. chap. 22d, and more particularly the 21ſt ſection, wherein it is enacted, "That no ſhip's name regiſtered ſhall be afterwards charged without regiſtering ſuch ſhip *de novo*, which is required to be done upon any transfer of property to another port, and delivering up the former certificate to be cancelled; and in caſe there be any alteration of property in the ſame port, by the ſale of one or more ſhares in any ſhip after regiſtering thereof, ſuch ſale ſhall always be acknowledged by endorſement on the certificate of the regiſter, before two witneſſes, in order to prove that the entire property in ſuch ſhip remains to ſome of the ſubjects of Great Britain, if any diſpute ariſes concerning the ſame. And whereas all veſſels trading at, or belonging to, any port in America, the owners or maſters of which ſhall omit to comply with the directions given in the ſaid act, will be liable to the ſame proſecutions and penalties as if ſuch veſſels were owned entirely by foreigners, the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms therefore give this notice, that all perſons concerned may govern themſelves accordingly.

By order of the commiſſioners.

SAMUEL MATHER, Principal Secretary.

PRINCESS ANNE, February 12, 1773.

THIS is to acquaint Charles Conner, ſon of Lewis Conner, late of Norfolk county, deceaſed, that he may hear of ſomething to his advantage by applying to WILLIAM WISHART.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt me are deſired to apply to Mr. John Holt for payment, as I intend to remove to my entailed eſtate in the country. MATTHEW HOLT.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, out of one of my lots in Williamſburg, a bright bay mare, with a ſhort ſwitch tail, and long black mane, very big with foal, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots extremely well in a chair, and was, I believe, ſhod before, her brand, if any, not known, and upon turning her head to the left there appears a ſwelling under her throat, juſt at the joining of the neck and head. If ſhe is ſtolen, I will give any perſon THREE POUNDS upon conviction of the thief; if not, TWENTY SHILLINGS upon her delivery to the ſubſcriber, in Williamſburg.

WILLIAM BLAND.

WHEREAS William Claybrook, of the county of Hanover, and Joſeph Claybrook, of Albemarle, paſſed their bonds unto Obadiah Claybrook, of the county of Charlotte, for his proportion of their father's eſtate, payable the 25th of December next; ſince which we find the ſaid Obadiah Claybrook ſtands conſiderably indebted to the ſaid eſtate: This, therefore, is to give notice that we will not pay either of the ſaid bonds until he ſhall have ſettled his ſaid account with that eſtate.

WILLIAM CLAYBROOK,
JOSEPH CLAYBROOK.

By his EXCELLENCY *the Right Honourable* JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice Admiral of the ſame:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY ſtands prorogued to the firſt *Thurſday* in *May* next, but it is judged expedient that the ſaid Aſſembly ſhould meet ſooner, in order to deliberate on a matter I have to lay before them of great moment to the welfare of this colony; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the conſent and advice of his Majeſty's Council, by this proclamation, in his Majeſty's name, to appoint *Thurſday* the fourth day of *March* next for that purpoſe; at which time the attendance of the General Aſſembly is accordingly required at the capitol in the city of *Williamſburg*.

Given under my hand and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg *aforeſaid, this 6th day of* February, 1773, *and in the thirteenth year of his Majeſty's reign.* DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

COMMITTED to Weſtmoreland county gaol a Negro man who calls himſelf JOE, and ſays he belongs to Jeſſe Pollard, of Amelia; he appears to be about 35 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and has on an oznabrig ſhirt, cotton breeches and jacket, and a ſheepſkin cap The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

RICHARD BARNETT, Gaoler.

MOUNT PLEASANT, *Mattapony*, *Feb.* 10, 1773.

THE copartnery of *Miller* and *Heſlop* being diſſolved, all perſons indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment. Thoſe that cannot, and expect any indulgence, are deſired to give their notes or bonds, that no diſputes may hereafter ariſe; thoſe that fail, ſuits will be commenced againſt them without reſpect of perſons. The debts due the copartnery are now entirely the property of the ſubſcriber, who has empowered Mr. *David Blair*, of *Frederickſburg*, to collect the debts. I intend for *Great Britain* immediately after the *April* General Court. All perſons indebted to me, on my own private account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to prevent trouble; and thoſe who have any demands againſt me, or *Miller* and *Heſlop*, are deſired to make them known immediately, that they may be ſettled.

JOHN MILLER.

KING & QUEEN, *January* 28, 1773.

I INTEND to leave the colony very ſoon.

EDWARD WYATT.

HARDY COUNCIL, of *Iſle of Wight* county, by deed, dated the 22d day of *April*, 1730, ſold unto *Richard Wooton*, and *Lucy* his wife, during their natural lives, and after their deceaſe to *William Wooton*, five hundred acres of LAND, ſituate in the county aforeſaid, near *Kingſale* ſwamp: Two hundred acres of ſaid land, by ſeveral conveyances, have been in my poſſeſſion, and thoſe from whom I claim, ever ſince the date of the above mentioned deed, which, through ſome neglect, hath not been recorded, and the witneſſes thereto are now dead; and as I am informed that one *Joſhua Council* pretends a claim to the ſaid land, I therefore give the public notice, that he may not impoſe on any perſon in the ſale of the ſaid two hundred acres, as I am in the quiet poſſeſſion of the ſame, and am determined to keep it till ſome perſon can produce a better title.

BENJAMIN BAKER.

AT a General Court, held at the Capitol the 15th day of *April* 1765, I obtained a decree of a bond againſt *Thomas Stokes*, ſenior, for three hundred pounds, which bond the ſaid *Stokes* refuſed to deliver up to Mr. *Thomas Whiting*, Gentleman, at the time of ſettlement: This is therefore to forewarn all clerks, ſheriffs, and others, from iſſuing out or executing any writ for the recovery of the ſaid bond.

BANISTER ROWE.

RUN away from *Eltham*, on *Sunday* the 10th of *January*, a light Mulatto fellow named OTHO, about 5 feet 9 inches high, freckled in the face, has light grey eyes, and brown hair, which he wears tied behind, his ſkin under his clothes is very white, and had on, when he went away, a blue cloth waiſtcoat, and a coat of the ſame, with a red velvet cape. I expect he will endeavour to paſs for a white man. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying the ſaid ſlave off at their peril. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any perſon who will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof.

BURWELL BASSETT.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a pied cow, with a crop and two ſlits in the right ear, and a ſwallowfork in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 15s.

THOMAS REDD.

RUN away from Mr. *James Hunter*'s, oppoſite *Frederickſburg*, on his way to *Frederick*, a Negro man named JACK DISMAL, a black ſlim made fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has thick lips, and is a cunning, artful fellow. It is ſuppoſed he went down *Rappahannock* in ſome veſſel, in order to get to *James* river. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, or FIVE POUNDS if delivered to *William Herndon*, my overſeer, in *Frederick* county.

ROBERT BURWELL.

TREASURY OFFICE, *February* 8, 1773.

WITHIN theſe few days I have ſeen a FIVE POUND BILL dated in 1771, the only one that has fallen into my hands, in which the bars or white lines encloſing the letter T are exactly at the ſame diſtance from each other as in the true bill of the ſame date; but the lines which form the other two columns on each ſide of the T are much nearer each other in the forged than in the good bills. The T in this bill does not ſtand ſquare, but inclines pretty much to the left hand. I have alſo ſeen ſeveral bills of 1771 which ſeem to be impreſſed on the ſame ſort of paper as was uſed for the forged bills dated in 1769; the bars or white lines running from the tops to the bottoms of theſe bills are nearly at the ſame diſtance from each other as in the counterfeits of 1769, all much wider than thoſe of the true bills. As theſe appear freſh from the preſs, it is hoped many of them have not yet been thrown into circulation; but I think it neceſſary to give the public the earlieſt caution.

RO. C. NICHOLAS. Treaſurer.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

On a motion made,

ORDERED, That the clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the clerk of this Houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the General Aſſembly, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the public charges of their reſpective counties.

Ordered, That the clerk of this Houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* Gazette.

By the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

G. WYTHE, Cl. H. B.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honourable the General Court, we ſhall attend at the houſe of Captain *George Weedon* in *Frederickſburg*, on *Monday* the 15th of *March* next, to ſtate and report any demand that ſhall be laid before us againſt *John Campbell*, Eſquire, of *Newpoſt*, of which all his creditors are to take notice, and attend with proper proofs to aſcertain their demands.

FIELDING LEWIS,
CHARLES DICK,
JOSEPH JONES,
JOHN LEWIS.

RICHMOND town, *February* 9, 1773.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, in his advertiſement of the 1ſt inſtant, informs the public that the noted *William Cuninghame* and company, of *Glaſgow*, will not look on any tranſactions of mine on their account, ſince the 1ſt day of *November* laſt, as binding on them: In juſtice to myſelf, I think it neceſſary to acquaint the public that, on giving up the charge of the ſtore kept by me at this place on ſaid *Cuninghame* and company's account to him, it was agreed between Mr. *James Robiſon*, of *Falmouth*, and me, in *Henderſon*'s preſence, that my intention ſhould not be made public till it was convenient for him to leave *Cabin Point*; and from the 1ſt of *November* laſt I have carried on the buſineſs according to his directions, and made no contracts with any perſon on account of ſaid *Cuninghame* and company but what he is in the knowledge of. I can account for this conduct of Mr. *Henderſon*'s in no other way than as a pretence for not paying off ſome of my engagements, prior to the 1ſt of *November*, at the laſt meeting of the merchants. If in conſequence of any inſtructions he may have received from his employers he has inſerted this advertiſement, I preſume he has taken this uncommon method to ingratiate himſelf with theſe worthy Gentlemen, and may, on that account, be excuſable. If not, he has betrayed a degree of malice equal to his ignorance.

ANDREW CHALMER.

I INTEND to ſell the following tracts of LAND, in *Cumberland* county, to wit, the land whereon I now live, which contains about 1500 acres, on which is a good dwellinghouſe, and all convenient outhouſes, in good repair; alſo a peach orchard which contains about 8000 fine young trees of the beſt fruit, an apple orchard which contains about 250 fine young trees, and almoſt every other kind of fruit trees in a flouriſhing ſtate. On the ſaid plantation is ſowed about 60 acres of land in timothy; there is likewiſe a well accuſtomed griſt mill on a conſtant ſtream. Alſo a tract about three miles below the former, which lies near the courthouſe, and contains about 900 acres, on which is an apple orchard, convenient houſes for cropping, and about 100 acres of as good meadow land as any in the colony, which may be overflowed in a few hours by a ſtream that runs through it; about ſix acres of ſaid land is ſowed in timothy. Likewiſe about 600 acres, lying on both ſides of *Willis*'s, of which there are about 200 acres of low grounds, a good apple orchard, and all convenient houſes for cropping. Alſo 200 acres on *Muddy* creek, with a plantation thereon. The above lands, except the laſt mentioned, lie as well, and is as ſuitable for the culture of corn, tobacco, and wheat, as any in this part of the country. I have alſo for ſale, on *Dan* river, near *Dix*'s ferry, about 1500 acres. For terms apply to

JOHN MAYO.

I WILL ſell twelve or fifteen hundred acres of rich LAND on each ſide of *Fiſh Pond* creek, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, whereon are all neceſſary houſes for cropping; alſo the CORN, FODDER, and STOCK on the ſaid land, and ſix valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES. If my debtors had not unjuſtly kept me out of conſiderable ſums of money for a long time I ſhould have had no occaſion to have ſold land or Negroes to have paid my debts. Land that I ſold eleven years ago I am not yet paid for, and a cargo of goods I entruſted a notorious villain with ſeveral years ago, I have not received forty pounds from him, and he refuſes to let me ſee the books to copy them, or to ſettle with me.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

*** The land ſhall be laid off in parcels if not ſold ſoon

To be LET, *to the loweſt bidder*, *on the firſt* Monday *in* March *next*, *at Mr.* Abraham Cowley's, *in* Richmond *town*, Henrico *county*,

THE building of an addition to the CHURCH in the ſaid town, forty by twenty four feet, with galleries on both ſides and one end; a plan of which will be that day produced, and the time of payment made known to the undertaker, who muſt give bond and ſecurity for the performance of the ſaid work.

THE CHURCHWARDENS.

On the firſt day of April *next will be expoſed to ſale, for ready money*,

THE well known TAVERN ſometimes called *Baylis*'s, ſometimes *Farrow*'s, at preſent *Reno*'s ordinary, ſituate in the center of *Prince William*, eight miles from *Dumfries*, where all back roads terminate, and I believe more tobacco paſſeth by this door in one year than is made in the whole county in the ſame time, which renders it an excellent place either for tavern keeping, or a back ſtore, with all convenient houſes for either of thoſe purpoſes, a well of good water, and about 400 acres of land. Alſo another tract of land, adjoining the aforeſaid, containing about 250 acres, with a large dwellinghouſe thereon in good repair, orchards, gardens, &c. and is in tolerable good order either for farming or cropping, the whole ſurrounded perhaps with as good a range for cattle of all kinds as is on this ſide the *Blue Ridge*. The whole will be ſold together, or in parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; and by application to the ſubſcriber, four miles from the premiſes, any perſon may be ſhewn the land, and plats thereof, according to an accurate ſurvey.

CORNELIUS KINCHELOE.

HANOVER town, *January* 1, 1773.

I HEREBY give notice that againſt the 1ſt of *March* next the buſineſs now under my management will be put into the hands of Mr. *John Davis*, who has full power to ſettle and collect the debts due to Meſſ. *Murdochs*, *Donalds*, and company, contracted at the ſtores kept at *Boſwell*'s by Mr. *William Donald*, and at this place by me. As many people have hitherto put off the ſettlement of their accounts, they cannot expect longer indulgence, unleſs their debts are aſcertained; for which purpoſe I will give conſtant attendance here till the 1ſt of *March*, except the time of the merchants meeting in *Williamſburg*, and ſome of the adjoining county court days, which can be no inconvenience to thoſe who come to ſettle, as Mr. *Davis*, who is thoroughly acquainted with the buſineſs, will then attend. The debts due to Meſſ. *Andrew Cochran*, *Robert Donald*, and company, will be collected by Mr. *Richard Morris*, as formerly.

JOHN JOHNSON.

NORFOLK, *January* 5, 1773.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of *Bolden*, *Lawrence*, and company, expired on the 1ſt of this inſtant, this is therefore to requeſt all perſons indebted to them to pay off their accounts immediately, or ſettle their balances by bond, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to apply, and receive payment. The buſineſs of the houſe will be continued, and carried on to its uſual extent, by

JOHN LAWRENCE, and company.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Accomack* a runaway ſlave, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, very likely, and has a ſcar over his left eye, at his firſt commitment ſaid he belonged to Mr. *Otto Ball* on *James* river, but now ſays he belongs to Mr. *Morgan Sabb* in *Charleſtown*, *South Carolina*, and formerly was the property of Mr. *Cornelius Divwick* of *Maryland*, and was ſold by Capt. *Benjamin Hammond* to the ſaid *Sabb*, and that his own name is ABNER; had with him, when taken up, two oznabrig ſhirts, and one pair of trowſers. He ſays he has been from his maſter two or three years, and has followed the water ever ſince. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have him of

ISAAC DUNTON, Sheriff.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at *Peterſburg*, about the middle of *September* laſt, a very likely Negro man named PHIL, about 20 years of age, of a yelloviſh complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and proportionably made; he is a native of *Africa*, but ſpeaks broken *Engliſh*, having been ſome years in the *Weſt Indies*, and has loſt two joints off two of his fingers on his right hand; had on an oznabrig ſhirt, an old *Virginia* cloth waiſtcoat, with a new Negro cotton jacket over it, and a pair of old check trouſers. As he has been uſed to the ſea, he will probably endeavour to get on board ſome ſhip, and make his eſcape out of the colony; all maſters of veſſels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their peril. I will give THREE POUNDS reward to any perſon who will deliver ſaid ſlave to me, or to Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* at *Portſmouth*, and FORTY SHILLINGS to ſecure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof.

THOMAS GORDON.

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